

(CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.)

The case of the *Creole* has been frequently brought before our readers. It will be in their recollection that that vessel was a slave ship, bound from Norfolk, in Virginia, to New Orleans; that on the passage nineteen of the slaves rose against the Captain, and compelled him to direct his course to Nassau, a British port. There, at the instance of the Captain, the American Consul applied to the local authorities to take possession of the vessel. The slaves were then allowed to go on shore, when they became free men, and the vessel was restored to the Captain—a plot of the American Consul, Captain, and other Americans, having been previously discovered and frustrated, for taking out the vessel, again in sea, with the slaves, by force. Mr. Webster instructed Mr. Everett, the American Ambassador, to claim of our Government, not only to restore the vessel (which they did), but also to enable him to 'take the murderers and murderers to their own country to answer for their crimes,' and to say that his Government 'thought this a clear case for indemnification.' Thus, as far as he could do it, in putting his hands to war with Great Britain, in case the demand should be refused, very intelligible hints being thrown out of the dangerous importance of the question to the peace of the two countries. Mr. Everett did not press the subject here, supposing it would fall within the province of Lord Ashburton's mission. After the negotiation respecting the boundary was completed, Mr. Webster wrote to Lord Ashburton, respecting the case of the *Creole*, claiming 'that American vessels have been boarded, when driven by stress of weather, or carried by unlawful force into British ports, are within that great and practical rule of maritime law, which declares that that which is the clear result of necessity ought to draw after it no penalty and no hazard.' The design of this letter was to insist that the right of the American citizens to their slaves should be secured by the British authorities. The letter asks his Lordship to engage that instructions shall be given to the local authorities in the islands, to ensure that the members of the Convention should be treated in a friendly and respectful manner, and that they should be allowed to regulate their conduct in conformity with the rights of citizens of the United States, and the just expectations of their Government, and in such manner as shall in future take away all reasonable ground of complaint. That is, that the shield of British protection should be thrown over American slave-holding.

We really hope Lord Ashburton's diplomatic courtesy caused him to go ahead of his instructions, when he said in reply, 'upon the great general principles affecting this case we do not differ,' and when he made the disgraceful promise, that instructions should be given to the Governors of His Majesty's colonies on the Southern borders of the United States, to execute their own laws with careful attention to the wish of their own Government to maintain good neighborhood; and that there should be no officious interference with American vessels driven by accident or by violence into those ports. This is that our authorities are to be instructed to wink at the crime which they ought to see, and redress.

The greatness of the concession made by our Ambassador, in the words we have just quoted, will be at once seen from the impression it made on the mind of Mr. Calhoun, the champion of the pro-slavery party, and the representative of South Carolina, one of the blackest spots in the slaveholding States. That gentleman, whose influence in the Senate was necessary for the ratification of the treaty, said, 'he had little hoped to obtain what had already been gained.' He said, 'he felt assured the engagement given by the British negotiator would be fulfilled in good faith, and that the collision between the countries, and the disturbance of their peace and friendship has passed away, as far as it depends on this dangerous subject.'

Lord Ashburton thus employed his high authority for the bad purpose of making a part of international law, the abominable institution which, till now, had been regarded only as the local law of particular countries. He has recognized the practice which, as our representative should not have recognized, and has raised slave-holding into a degree of respect which it never before possessed. The decision of Judge Holroyd is in direct opposition to that of our negotiator: 'According to the principles of English law, such a right to hold slaves cannot be considered as warranted by the general law of nature. The law of slavery is a law in *initium*, and when a party gets out of the territory where it prevails, the right of the master, which is founded on the municipal law of the particular place only, does not exist.'

We now want to know whether the result of the Ashburton diplomacy is, that the British Government will allow American slave-traders to hold their 'property' in a British port, and so become a party to the foul conspiracy which seeks to make the law of slavery the law of nations?

JAMAICAN MISSION TO AFRICA.

My heart was much touched by the introduction, on the second day of the Convention, of a board of missionaries from Jamaica, about to proceed to the land of their fathers. I had become acquainted with them on my first arrival, and had witnessed their public farewell. To the people here it seemed no more than an ordinary leave-taking of missionaries, an event of so frequent occurrence in London as almost to cease to excite special interest—so completely have they learned to look at Jamaica as nothing more than a part of the Christian world, from which good things are expected as a matter of course. In the addresses I did not hear one allusion to the fact, that this band came from what was, ten years ago, a land of darkness and slavery. But to me it was like the early cluster, the first fruits of emancipation, and I could hardly forbear breaking in upon the arranged order of proceedings, to tell them with what feelings American abolitionists regarded the occasion. 'Only a little while before I left my country, the Charleston papers informed us of the arrival at that place, of Captain Lord, of the Orana, from Kingston, with the gloomy accounts of the state of things in Jamaica—the greatest distrust and anxiety pervaded the public mind, frequent fires were occurring, and every man felt it necessary to be prepared not only in self-defence, but to resist any revolutionary movement.' And this goes the round of the American press uncontradicted, as the 'result of English fanaticism.' Arriving in England, I met these enlightened and devoted missionaries, coming from the bosom of the people who are said to be so rapidly relapsing into the savage state, but who, contrive, beside building their own chapels and supporting their own pastors, to raise among themselves the means of sending forth a well-appointed mission to the land of their fathers. I should have said—a part of their fathers, for Mr. Merrick and his wife have in their veins much more of Caucasian than of Ethiopian blood. The scene in the Convention is rather tamely but correctly described in the Reporter.

The Rev. J. Clark from Jamaica, introduced to the Convention several missionaries, about to proceed to the coast of Africa. They were, he said, to sail that day for Gravesend, and would on the morrow leave the river for Africa. In the mission were natives of Jamaica, who had rendered many services to the inhabitants of that island, and who had now devoted themselves to the service of God for the benefit of the benighted people of Africa. One of the persons composing the mission was Dr. Prince, with whom he went to Africa in 1840. They remained there fourteen months, visited various parts of the continent, and had many opportunities of observing the condition of the natives along the Grain, Ivory, and Gold Coasts. They were about fourteen months at Fernando Po, visited about one-half of the aborigines of that island, and had very much encouragement given to them. (Cheers.) Those immediately going out to Western Africa, were Dr. Prince, his wife and daughter,

the Rev. Mr. Merrick and wife, and Alexander Fuller, formerly a slave in Jamaica. He (Mr. Clark) was about to proceed to Jamaica for the purpose of obtaining a supply of natives with whom to proceed to Africa. They were to have the assistance of a small steamboat for the purpose of visiting, from Fernando Po, the large number of rivers within 200 or 400 miles of the island, and by its means they expected to communicate with tens of thousands of those who have never heard the important truths of Christianity. They believe that by the instruction that would be imparted from time to time to the inhabitants of Africa, by the mission now a foot to depart, an effectual preventive would be worked against the iniquitous traffic which had been carried on, more he thought in the Bights of Biafra and Benin than in any other parts of Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Merrick, of the African Mission, felt that they were going to the land of slavery with the sympathies and prayers of the Convention. He said that the mission would pray that the period might soon come when all the sons of Amon should be free, when men should no longer hold his fellow-man as his property, but when each should look the other in the face and behold a brother free. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fuller, another of the mission, said he had been a slave in Jamaica, and owed his freedom to the benevolence of the abolitionists, and what was more, he had derived from them the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ. He therefore felt it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to do all in his power to those of his brethren in Africa, who had never known Christ, and were laboring under great oppression and cruelty. He had given himself up to this work, and he frequently trusted that his humble services might be useful to his poor fellow-countrymen, who were perishing for lack of knowledge. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Scates said the missionaries had such strong claims on their sympathies and prayers, that he felt they did not let him down, and without the assurance that the members of the Convention would hold them in affectionate and prayerful remembrance.

The suggestion was put to the Convention, who formally pledged themselves to keep the mission in such recollection.

The majority of the members then shook hands with the missionaries, who left the hall to depart for Gravesend.

THE YOUNG SEMINOLE CHIEF.

Another occurrence excited probably more feeling in our mind than any others, in consequence of what I had seen at Washington. Having been invited, soon after my arrival, with several other American friends, to breakfast with the Rev. James Sherman, the excellent successor of the celebrated Rowland Hill, at Surrey Chapel, in the course of the morning mention was made by some one of his interesting family, of a young Indian chief—prince, they call him—who was under his guardianship. They spoke in the highest terms of his excellent conduct, his dignified deportment, his courteousness, and diligent industry. They said he was a Seminole, from Florida, and that his father was E-con-chatt-mee, and that he was supposed to be dead. The whole case then flashed upon my mind, and I begged Mr. Sherman to have the boy brought to the Convention, assuring him that he would subserve the cause. On recurring to my documents, I found that the Congressional papers concerning the Florida war had been left behind; but I had a copy of Giddings's speech, & from that I was enabled to learn who E-con-chatt-mee was, and to show that he is still living, and a claimant upon Congress for payment for a large number of slaves who had been kidnapped by the Georgians. At the time set, Mr. Sherman came into the Convention, with the young Seminole arrayed in a beautiful Indian dress, as a chief—the dress prepared, I believe, under the direction of Mr. Catlin, who has taken much interest in him. He appeared perfectly unmoved throughout. I was close to him, and could not see that a muscle of his face changed by any thing that took place. He is said to be a nephew of Osceola, being his sister's son, and his friends have given him both his father's and his uncle's names, in addition to his own, which is Nikkanochee. The Reporter describes the rest of the proceedings.

The Rev. James Sherman minister (of Surrey Chapel), here introduced to the meeting, Osceola, a young Seminole Indian, a prince, son of the king of the Red Hills, among the Seminoles, who had been treacherously attacked and almost destroyed, in Florida. This youth had been saved and protected by Dr. Andrew Welch. By a series of providences this youth had come under his care; and he had only that morning learned that there was reason to believe that his father still lived. (Hear.) The Indians of which the father of this youth was the head, had been hunted down by bloodhounds, under the sanction of the American Government. He then introduced the young prince's protector to the meeting.

Dr. Andrew Welch then fervently addressed the meeting, declaring that this was indeed the proudest moment of his life. (Hear, hear.) This youth had come under his protection in Florida; the child having been found, it being supposed that all who had been attacked were destroyed. After being with him and family three years, and educated by them, he came to be considered as part of their family. Their neighbors, observing how he was educating the youth, expressed their disapprobation and fears, representing that it would enable the youth to become powerful among the Indians, and consequently insisted that the education should not be continued. Fearing the consequences, he resolved that he would forthwith remove with this youth, in order to preserve him, to England. (Cheers.) Influenced alone by this desire to preserve this youth, he had returned to this, his native country; and he felt well rewarded for what he had done by the conduct and promise of the youth. (Cheers.) He [Dr. Welch], however, for the sake of his health, felt it requisite to return to America. But in order to provide for the cultivation of this youth, he had assigned him to the care of the Rev. Mr. Sherman, and the education of the Mill-hill school. (Cheers.) The youth, he believed, was now about thirteen years of age; he had had him with him upwards of six years, and when he came to him he was then presumed to be between six and seven years of age. In his presence—and the Rev. Mr. Sherman made a similar remark—he could not say all that he would like to say, but the truth would warrant, but the highest encomiums were pronounced upon him in the Mill-hill school.

The Rev. Mr. Leavitt said this scene, as an American, had affected him very much. He loved his country, but he did not love her crimes. Knowing much about the Seminole war, and hearing of this youth being within a few miles of London, he saw him, and could not rest content with leaving him introduced to that Convention, for his history and adventures had much to do with the objects of that Convention. The war of extermination against the Seminole Indians, carried on in Florida under the sanction of the American Government, and pursued by means of hunting those Indians with bloodhounds, was for the purpose, and no other, of upholding slavery. (Hear, hear, and shame, shame.) Runaway slaves of Osceola, and themselves among the swamps of Florida; and to deprive them of such refuge, this exterminating war was determined upon, in obedience to the demands of the slaveholders. (Hear, hear, and shame.) He therefore declared that war to have been undertaken to uphold slavery, and for no other motive, and hence this youth, whose parents had been treacherously treated, was intimately identified with the objects which that Convention was pursuing. (Hear, hear.) But though the war was a war of extermination, and though it was carried on against only some few hundreds of Seminole Indians; though it had been prosecuted for years, the American forces and power there had not yet triumphed. He [Mr. L.] was no renegade, abusing his country when absent from her shores. What he had now in substance declared, had been uttered in Congress by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who was

what they termed their chairman of the Committee of Claims, similar to what was the Executive Court. Mr. L. read extracts from Mr. Giddings's speech, which he had brought with him from America, among various other documents, little imagining, as he observed, that he should have such cause and occasion for referring to it, and in the presence, too, of the young prince now before them. He had in his hand a paper prepared by Dr. Andrew Welch, respecting this youth, and all the extraordinary circumstances connected with him and his preservation; and he might say that the lovers of romance, as well as the admirers of extraordinary history, would be equally surprised and gratified with the perusal of this truly singular tale. The title of the book was—'A Narrative of the Early Days and Remembrances of Osceola Ninkanochee, Prince of E-con-chatt-mee, King of the Red Hills in Florida; with a brief history of his nation, and his parents, including Osceola, and his Parents; with numerous illustrative of Indian Life in Florida.' (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Standfield thought so extraordinary and so arduous had been the conduct of Dr. A. Welch that they ought to interrupt the regular proceedings to give and record their thanks to Dr. Welch for the whole of his proceeding in this most memorable and praiseworthy transaction.

After some warm testimonials to this philanthropy, in the course of which the Rev. Mr. Barclay, of America, and Mr. Dunlop, of Edinburgh, addressed the Convention, the motion was carried by acclamation.

I intend to give some further account of this promising youth on my return home. I met him afterwards at a public meeting, in the company of his patron, who told me that he was not only a rigid temperate, but a vegetable eater, and that he withstood all possible solicitations of his schoolmates, and others, trying to induce him to drink their intoxicating fluids. Should this occurrence lead to any good results, in affliction of his father and friends; or in advancing the cause of Christianity and civilization among those deeply injured people, in their new abode beyond the Mississippi, I shall be most happy in my share of it.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS.

Several of the American delegates had prepared, with considerable labor, written statements in support of the bearings and claims of a case in the United States. It was arranged that these should be taken up on the second day of the Convention, and it was supposed they would properly occupy the whole of one day. But so rapid was the advance of business, that I found myself called on to commence with them just at the close of the first day's sittings. I presented, as briefly as I could, a sketch of the paper I had prepared on the 'Disclosures of the census.' Those who value such disquisitions, thought the statement of the census very important. Many others deemed it uninteresting. I shall publish it on my return home. The next morning Mr. Pennington made a highly communicative respecting the condition of the 250,235 free people of color in the United States. After a most affecting exhibition of the disabilities and wrongs inflicted on them, he turned to the bright side of his picture, and showed the great improvements they were making, and the progress which was being made in the United States. He was rapidly losing his hostility to them. This seemed to awaken a feeling in some two or three men of English birth, but acting under American appointments, who showed a reluctance to allow the impression that there was any good or any prospect of amendment in anything American. Mr. Johnston, of New York, undertook to say that he knew the condition of the people of color better than Mr. Pennington, and contradicted many of his statements, declaring that people of color were ignorant, uneducated, and degraded, their ministers illiterate and incompetent, &c. The alterations growing out of this, in which I did not participate—consumed the best of the day—all of which was charged, *en masse*, to the American delegation. The next day Mr. Phelps exhibited statistical and documentary proofs of the great progress which had been made in our churches and literary institutions, in regard to the treatment of free people of color, and the general subject of slavery. J. C. Fuller denounced the whole American church as 'a cage of unclean birds,' for which he was applauded by the Times—(always the villain of our country)—as 'an honest, straight-forward Yankee,' and his statements were commented on by the London Herald as proof of the necessity of a religious establishment. This consumed the day in broken and unprofitable debate, attempting to weigh out and apportion, here in London, the exact measure of praise and blame due to every sect and individual in America, who happened to be named on one side or the other. All this, again was duly charged to the American delegation. It was reiterated more complicated and unmanageable in consequence of an attempt, by some of the Society of Friends in England, (who are, by far, the foremost of all in supporting the anti-slavery cause,) to make it appear that the Friends in America occupied ground equally in advance of the other sects. The signal failure of this move might have produced serious embarrassment, had it not been for the great contentment, and decision of some of the Friends. The effect was, that after 6 o'clock, P. M., of the second day that had been consumed on American affairs, the fourth topic only was reached—the political influence of slavery—on which I had prepared a communication. The next, also—the financial effect of slavery, had been assigned to me. I saw there was no other way but to put them both together, in a compressed and rapid extempore statement, which was well received, and ended the proceedings of the first day.

The next day the next day was assigned to the question of the English sugar duties, a purely local affair, much like that of the American tariff in its bearing on slavery, but brought up here in consequence of an unlucky vote passed by the Convention of 1840, recommending the policy of commercial restrictions against the products of slave labor. Nobody here, however, seemed to think of setting off this against the 'American business.' On Saturday, the next day, the matter of the anti-slavery cause, the other papers of the American delegates? Mr. Sturge, who had consulted with several of us, moved that they be referred to a committee to report thereon. The topics were stated, one of which concerned the Liberty party—a distinct inquiry having been sent by the London committee on that subject. Mr. Fuller insisted that this should not go to the committee until it had been read to the meeting. Before this, he and others virtually declared, should not meet before the Convention. Some of the Quakers, who were afraid some of the papers might touch upon the conduct of the Yearly Meetings in America, fell in with the idea that no paper could be referred unless it was read to the Convention. I well knew that many papers must and would, of necessity, be disposed of after a bare reading by their titles and a brief statement of their contents; and as Mr. Fuller had declared there was some secret 'some relay-trap,' in the motion, the Americans in the Convention resolved that no disposition of the papers should be made, which should by inference admit the existence of a sinister design, and that therefore we had a right to claim the full presentation of the papers in detail. Finally, after many words, a committee was appointed on the papers already presented. In the afternoon, the person who had been objected to the reference of any papers that had not been actually presented before the Convention, moved a similar disposal of all the papers, which was carried; but still the charge of Mr. Fuller, respecting the 'trap,' remained, and finally, at a late hour in the afternoon, some influential persons saw that we were in a false position, and insisted that the statement respecting the Liberty party should be made. I was called upon, and gave in brief as plain a statement as I

could. Friend Fuller was taken all aback by the entire silence I had preserved concerning what he was pleased to call the 'old organization,' and was forced to admit the truth of the most of what I said. He attempted to justify those whom no one had accused, by reading the political resolutions passed at the late meetings of the American Anti-slavery Society, but he could not make it look like a reply to my speech, and soon desisted, he chartered towards some individuals concerned, and the week was finally closed in much harmony of feeling and satisfaction at having by so simple a process, got over so great a difficulty. We were much indebted for the result to Mr. Lewis Tappan, who stated that although he had never belonged to the Liberty party, he felt a rising inclination to join it, if it were only for the injustice with which the subject had been treated. All the papers were afterwards unanimously placed at the discretion of the London Committee.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, August 9, 1843.

The Scanlan Mob.

Cincinnati has again been disgraced by a mob, the most contemptible of the whole series which have entitled her to the appellation of the Queen City of Mobs. The mob of 1836 had a certain sort of dignity conferred on it, by the illustrious citizens who enacted the preliminaries—and then too, its object was vast—no less than to claim the Press and annihilate Freedom of Thought. The mob of September, 1841, was tragical enough to redeem it from utter contempt. The number and magnitude of the objects assailed invested it with importance. The colored people were to be driven out. Some of their white friends were to be made examples of. The Philanthropist was to be put down. Two presences were tumbled into the river—Mayor, Police and Military honored the exciting comes with their presence, while King Mob ruled triumphant.

But, the mob of August first 1843, what was the sum of it? Its great object was, to kidnap a friendless little girl, nine years old, who being brought to Cincinnati by her master, preferred freedom in Ohio to slavery in Louisiana. This is the stimulus which works up the chivalry of Cincinnati to the highest pitch. The whole city is in a tumult. Jabbering crowds gather at the corners of the streets. D. P. Scanlan, a mushroom mob of New Orleans, is the hero of the hour. The good people are grieved that the little stranger should be so foolish as to leave his service. He is 'our guest,' and withal a southern gentleman—how absurd to pretend, that our laws and institutions must not submit to his interests! Are we not the born-servants of the South? Shall the ass rebel against its rider? Southern gentlemen swear terrible tides! Have the little girl they would, law or no law!

Meantime, Scanlan and his sympathizers work mightily. Handbill follows handbill. Out sallies the town crier, and at the corner of every street announces a meeting of the citizens at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration the distressing injury inflicted on our 'honored guest,' and what measures may be necessary to protect the property of 'Southern gentlemen.' The mob starts into life, as if by magic, fit instrument for the 'chivalry of the republic.' Business is suspended. Men stand waiting in breathless suspense for what is next to come. Judges and Doctors and public functionaries take part in the drama, but still D. P. Scanlan, whilome, an industrious mechanic in Cincinnati, now a travelling southern gentleman, stalks the hero of the scene. The meeting is full of sympathy for him. Under theegis of our constitution, a little girl has left his service, and he must have another servant! It is too bad! Cincinnati froths with anger. If she tolerate such injuries to our much honored guest, her fair name will be blasted. True, the law is against D. P. Scanlan, but the mob-meeting is for him.

At eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the meeting adjourns, and in its zeal to show its devotion to its southern master, commences an attack upon the house of a man, who never had anything to do with the wrongs of D. P. Scanlan. But, the house is full of condiments and confectionaries, and even monster mob loves sweet-meats. It knows that slaveholders never pay wages, so it must look out for its own reward.

Valorous mob! Why it is a disgrace even to mobocracy! After discharging a volley of stones, it takes to its heels, in dismay, thinking doubtless that,

'He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.'

And thus continues the running battle, till at last the mob and its lackers sink away, and the authority of D. P. Scanlan gives place to that of the Mayor.

Cincinnati now may well take up the lament of old Falstaff:

'I do begin to perceive that I am made an ass. Have I not my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent so gross an overreaching as this!'

For the details of this most contemptible of all mobs, see extracts copied from the city papers. It is the first anti-slavery mob in Cincinnati that has been fairly put down by authority. The Mayor deserves credit for his energy and courage, and the judiciousness of his measures; and the activity displayed by his police, shows that all that is needed on such occasions is *show*. Had it not been for the resistance thus encountered by the mob, and the determined conduct of the persons whose property they assailed, we doubt not that the scenes of '36 and '41 would have been re-enacted.

The Press and the Mob.

The leading papers of the city denounced the mob proceedings from beginning to end. The Enquirer, however, by its insane and bitter misrepresentations of abolitionists, neutralized its condemnation of the rioters. In fact, its version of the transaction was well calculated to re-kindle the waning spirit of violence.

The Gazette and the Chronicle, as will be seen by the articles republished from them to-day, were uncompromising and bold in their opposition to the disorderly proceedings.

But, they must not think us fastidious, if we except to what we deem extremely reprehensible in their course.

The child Lavinia was brought here by her master, and by that act became free. In the exercise of her rights she went away, and at last

found protection with certain of our citizens. In giving her shelter, they did what was right and lawful. Throughout all these disgraceful proceedings, Scanlan and his sympathizers have proceeded on the assumption that she was stolen. This supposes that the child could be held as property in Ohio, though brought here voluntarily by the master. We expected nothing better from the Enquirer and kindred prints, than that they would allow this claim. They have more respect for slaveholding than they have for their own institutions. But, we did hope, that the Chronicle, and the Gazette, whose editors are lawyers, who are familiar with the decision of the Supreme court of their own state, and with current decisions by the Supreme courts of several of the southern states, would promptly and boldly assert the law in this case, and at least show that the citizens who entertained and protected the girl, could plead its sanction for their conduct. Put, strangely enough, neither of them has taken this ground. Both have tacitly admitted the assumption that the child was stolen; an assumption which was the very germ of the mob. Why was this? Why did they allow abolitionists, their fellow citizens, to be classed with thieves and robbers for doing what the law allowed, and the spirit of humanity and their own institutions required? Are we forever to be denied justice at the hands of our fellow citizens? Must a *Truth* be withheld, because its avowal would benefit us, and vindicate our characters?

We ask these editors to review every article which they have written, and see whether in a single instance they have denied the charge that this little girl was stolen!

Another exception. Mr. Burnett had nothing to do with any part of this transaction, yet he seemed to be the sole object of mob-violence. One would think that it was enough for this man—who, an enemy in his own country to aristocratic abuses, has come to this country, and become naturalized, preferring it, with the single exception of slavery, to his own native land,—one would think it was enough that he should be mobbed, and the residence of his son-in-law, stoned, and he himself driven to seek safety out of the city for an act, with which he had nothing to do, whether by way of advice, or otherwise. Why then join the mob in remorseless, unmitigated abuse of the man? If he has violated the laws, surely he is too odious to expect anything from the predilections of any jury that might be called. Indict him, sue him, punish him legally. The fact that this is not attempted, shows, that his offences cannot be of a very grave character. And yet, there is not a villain in the community, so unmercifully abused as Cornelius Burnett. And must a man be mobbed for imprudence, for an unpleasant manner, for bluntness of speech, for being an Englishman, for occasionally treating his opponents in the same way they treat him! And then must he be denounced without stint, more fiercely than the mob which has assailed him and his family, for a transaction with which he had nothing to do! Is it just, is it generous? Why even the notorious criminal, when the law has him in its clutches, is spared reproaches. But Burnett, in the clutches of Lynch Law, inflicted upon him for an act which it is notorious he never did, must be cried down as one of the basest villains that ever cursed a community!

We ask, is this just? Is it generous? How can men of any principle and sobriety of judgment conduct themselves in their own hearts for such conduct?

We too have been asked to join in the hue and cry against him; but rather than indulge in denunciations of this man, who, we know, carries within him a heart, frank, fearless & humane—denounce him, too at a time when a vindictive mob is seeking his life, and not a word of sympathy from a single press in the city greets him—we would infinitely prefer being mobbed ourselves.

Whatever may be his faults, and God knows there are few of us who have not as many to answer for, this is not the time to speak of them, when a Southern bully in our midst offers a reward of fifty dollars to any one who will kidnap a helpless little girl, and by his base artifice, stimulates a whole city to hunt her down, and those who were supposed to give her protection.

Let the actors in this enormous folly and wickedness be castigated and punished, and then it will be time enough to deal with the faults of abolitionists.

From the Watchman of the Valley.

The Mob.

Since the above remarks were put in type, Cincinnati has received another of the annual calls of this unwelcome visitant. The annual return of mobs is as regular as the annual return of days, with which it is co-existent. This is the time too when Cincinnati is annually visited by people from the South.

That our whole city should be thrown into violent excitement and consternation at the instigation of a worthless individual from another State, is one of the most humiliating and aggravating circumstances of the case. In saying this we express what appears to be the sentiment of our respectable citizens of all parties. The criminal cause of all this mischief is identified by our citizens, and is beginning to receive in return a merited shower of indignation from an outraged community; in there is also another kind of responsibility in this case, which he may think himself fortunate if he escapes,—the responsibility of the pocket, if he has any. What else, it belongs to the criminal jurisdiction to decide.

The particulars of the riot, up to Tuesday morning, we copy from the Chronicle, as follows.

Riot.

Our city has been disgraced by another of those outrages which seem of annual recurrence and have earned abroad, for us orderly a people in the main as exists, the name of the mob city. The history of the matter is simple, and is as follows: A Mr. D. P. Scanlan, of New Orleans, who we have before had occasion to notice, alleges that a mulatto girl, his slave, of the age of nine years, has been 'kidnaped' from him in this city. This he announced in a most inflammatory advertisement both by daily papers and by bills posted up at the street corners. Whether he has taken the course prescribed and afforded by law to all men who are wronged in this as in any other way, we know not, we have not heard of it if he has. It is professed at the same time that the persons who have had the girl in their hands are known, and they have been addressed by this man in a second hand-bill.

It would seem, therefore, that he has not been deprived of due course of law by ignorance of the parties offending.

Yesterday a public meeting was called by cries and advertisements in the streets, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of

the Abolitionists towards southerners visiting this city, or in other words for the purpose of instigating a mob.

That construction was at once put upon the proclamation by all who heard it, and that, it is fairly presumable, was a result contemplated by those who caused it to be made. At all events an immense crowd assembled at the appointed time and place and such was the actual result, and for that result the instigators of the assembly are in law, responsible; who they were we know not; but we connect this assembly with Mr. Scanlan by the fact that he was present and addressed it, deprecating violence we are told, but with what sinister purpose no one knows better than himself.

The next fact in the case is, that this assembly at five o'clock in the afternoon eventuated in an open riot and attacked about ten o'clock at night the house of one Cornelius Burnett, a notorious character residing and having his Confectionery on Fifth street between Walnut and Vine.

The mayor of the city, HENRY E. STENGER, Esq., supported by the few watchmen who the city can afford and by some volunteer citizens immediately interposed and by the most resolute and gallant effort seized upon the leaders of the crowd and thus quelled it before much damage had been caused.

The struggle was trying but short, some seven or eight persons were apprehended and although the little band of police was immediately set upon with clubs and stones and had to contest every inch of their way to the watch house with desperate characters in their hands, they succeeded without losing but one. The prisoners have been brought before the Mayor this morning for examination, and partly committed and partly bound over to answer for the offence.

The Mayor remained upon the ground until midnight. Two of the watch, *Blackburn and Jenkins*, were severely hurt though not dangerously. These are the few facts that we have been enabled to gather. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Mayor for his efforts and to the watch for their resolute support of him. But for the wretched system of city government, we doubt not but the riot could have been crushed in the outset or punished even more successfully in the end.

We hope that this matter will not be suffered to stop at the arrest of the *more tools* in the crime; but that vigilant measures will be taken to ferret out and bring to condign disgrace the gentry who put this mob in motion. Let them be speedily terrified from their borders. This city has year after year been made the scene of violence by persons from abroad, who, either afraid or too lazy to take their satisfaction out of the contemptible persons who aggravate their passions, choose to harass and disgrace the whole community for their private amusement. Decent men—gentlemen—who have lost their servants here are content to take what we ourselves get when we lose our rights, viz: the remedy of the law. If that proves unavailing, they quietly submit, like other people, to what cannot be helped. But rowdies and blackguards, it seems, are to make footballs of us because they are robbed of what, perhaps, never belonged to them. Our regular position will subject us to more and more of this unless we speedily take measures in self-defence, and we appeal to all good men if the time has not come for some better organization.

The disturbance did not end here. The mob rallied on Tuesday, and continued in large numbers, before the house of Mr. Burnett, through the day, pelting it, as they could get opportunity, with brick bats and eggs. All the front windows of the assailed house, with the exception of the doors and window shutters were broken in, the occupants in the mean time defending themselves and the contents of the house by spiking plank over the places of the demolished doors and windows. It was also believed that there were plenty of fire arms inside, with men to use them, in case the assaults broke in, which deterred them from the perilous attempt, eager as were the group of boys—who constituted a great part of the mob—to possess themselves of the spoils of cake and candy within.

The police were also on the ground during the day and evening, headed by the Mayor, arresting the ring-leaders. It was found on inspection, that the boys who hurled the missiles, were the mere cat's paws of an older class who did not choose thus to expose themselves. The detection and arrest of such characters, finally suppressed and dispersed the rioters. To be dragged as culprits through the streets to the Mayor's office, and thence to the prison, followed by the same gang of looting boys, who they had been exciting to mischief, was found to be a thankless reward for the dirty service which they had undertaken for the southern gentlemen.

[The following is the Gazette's edition of the outrage, published Wednesday morning.]

The Mob.

Our city has been visited by another mob. We are pained to make the confession; but so it is, Cincinnati, with its numerous churches, its free schools, and its boasted intelligence, has been again disgraced by lawless outbreak, and ruthless violence.

Nor can this pain, common, we know, to all good citizens, be lessened, by reflecting upon the fact, that there is no excuse to offer for this mob. It was a wanton violation of all law. It was an open-handed and daring disregard of whatever gives value to private right, or safety to public liberty. The man attacked may be bad; we care not what terms of opprobrium are applied to him; but he was in his own house, and the right asserted, and exercised, to destroy that, in order to wreak the public vengeance against him, gives the right to any body of men to do the same thing against any good citizen, whenever that vengeance may be excited.

What was the cause of this mob? A Mr. Scanlan brings a slave to our State; she is induced to leave him; he issues inflammatory proclamations, or hand-bills stating the fact, and charging that the abolitionists have stolen her; and forthwith a meeting is called to denounce this act. That meeting was held, and it ended in a mob! Now what was there in all this to justify a poor man losing his life? Is it to be held that, if he contains his ally, is there a market meeting called to find out the robber, and restore to him his lost goods? A traveller passing through our city is purloined of every thing by some rogue—does he issue his hand-bills to excite the people, and gather crowds to tell them of his losses? The law in these cases is left to take its course. And why not in the instance of Mr. Scanlan? What is there in his name, or his character, or his case to justify violence and outbreak in his behalf? The law was strong enough to cover it, if any one had stolen his negro, he could sue them, and recover as all know, from the case of Van Zandt, the value of that negro.

But there is another view of this matter which none can overlook. It is this; that any rowdy who has the slightest impudence, or tact, may create a mob in our city. Admit Burnett to be a bad man; admit that he has been and is said about him to be true. Can this justify a stranger, or our people, in starting a mob to avenge that stranger's supposed wrongs? Can this palliate a brutish spirit of revenge which disturbs the peace, jeopardises life, and destroys property? Why, if so, the people of Cincinnati may be made the plaything of any southern bully, or braggart, who chooses to use them

with bludgeons, and hurling brickbats and missiles of every kind, at private houses, in a house where order is synonymous with liberty, and the public peace essential to the protection of private rights? Is it nothing to see thousands of our youth, excited by the storm around them, listening to the unhalloved imprecations of lawless men, and breathing into their young minds the very spirit of insubordination? Let no man talk or think thus! Let no good citizen wrong himself, or wrong others by such shallow reasoning! The harm done by mobs is incalculable. Every one that tolerates strikes a deadly blow at the best and dearest interests which we possess.

Men of Cincinnati! Law-abiding citizens! Stay this ruthless mob spirit. Unite together for this end. Peril if need be person and property to do it, and see to it, as ye value both, and would enjoy both, that the LAWS are MAINTAINED!

We copy also the following account from the Gazette:

The Mob.
We have stated generally the causes of the origin of the mob, of Monday night. Such seems in brief, the history of the affair.

Mr. Scanlan brought a negro girl to our city, who was induced to run away from him. He immediately published a card on the subject. That was followed by another—a meeting was called on Monday afternoon (a good deal of excitement prevailing in the morning,) to consider the subject.

That meeting met at the Fifth Street Market House, at 5 o'clock near where Burnett resides. Mr. Scanlan addressed it three times. Dr. Allen, Judge Walker, the Mayor, and Mr. Brough, spoke, urging the people to maintain the law, and preserve order.

The meeting dispersed about 7 o'clock. At dark a large crowd collected in front and rear of Burnett's house on the north side of Fifth Street, opposite the market house, and a few boys began to pelt his window with stones. Some of the crowd soon joined them. The Mayor with the Watchmen was promptly on the spot, and arrested several of the ringleaders, while attempting to break down the door of Burnett's store, with a meat lynch from the market house. They were immediately escorted to the Watch House; (and such as could not give bail, were the next morning committed to jail for trial.)

During the day yesterday, there was quite a large number of boys and loafers hanging about the scene, and amusing themselves by pelting the store with rotten eggs, and an occasional brickbat.

The windows to the two upper stories are broken in, and the shutters of the store much injured; but no entrance effected.

We are not aware that any person has been seriously injured. The Mayor was struck in the side by a brickbat, during the affray, Monday evening.

A special meeting of the Council was held in the afternoon. A Committee of five was appointed to confer with the Mayor on what measures were requisite to preserve the peace of the city. The Committee returned, and stated the opinion of the Mayor, that no further legislation was necessary. The Council soon after adjourned.

Several boys and half-grown men were arrested in the afternoon, by the Mayor, who was on the spot nearly all day, actively engaged in the discharge of his duty.

There is one thing relative to this affair which to us is still unaccountable—that a mob which might have been easily and lawfully dispersed, should be suffered to remain in undisturbed possession of the ground which they had taken for more than 26 hours! Perhaps, it was judged that the arrest of the ringleaders, would more efficiently prevent repeated rallies, than the dispersion of the multitude. We could not but notice the juvenile timidity which pervaded the mass of boyish assailants, ready to run at every demonstration of energy on the part of the police.

A very few resolute men, clothed with proper authority, could have effectually dispersed the multitude, at any time, had their efforts been directed to that point. To the city should be given the opportunity to maintain its rights, and to its citizens to maintain their rights, by a display of energy on the part of the police.

No military force was used on the occasion, although troops were understood to be mustered and held in requisition for service, if needed. This was as it should be. The employment of deadly weapons should be the last resort of civil authority. Let the evil be taken in time, and a civil force is all that is required.

These fearful annoyances, we think, are entirely unnecessary. The requisites for order, and the prompt and efficient suppression, could always be put in requisition, if proper arrangements for the purpose were made. And must our city be annoyed and disgraced in this way, year after year, through mere neglect of the requisite means for its protection? Let it once be understood that there is a sufficient force at command, for suppressing any riotous assemblage, which will be promptly used when needed, and we should no longer be troubled with them.

It is said that public sentiment must be reformed, before the evil can be cured. To resign the government of the city into the hands of a rabble of mischievous boys, to pelt with brickbats the houses and the persons of citizens, with impunity, is not the way to correct public sentiment. Such schools of vice for our youth must be effectually broken up, before we can have a sober and law-abiding generation.

The faithful execution of wholesome laws, is one of the best correctives of public sentiment that can be applied. Law and public sentiment operate reciprocally on each other.

To the Public.
The undersigned whose names have been freely used in hand-bills posted during the last six days, over the city, by a stranger, calling himself D. P. SCANLAN, in violation of the laws of this city, and of their fellow-citizens to make a statement relative to the transaction which has so deeply interested this community. Having done nothing immoral or unlawful, they feel confident of the warm approval of every intelligent mind.

It seems that some eight weeks since, D. P. Scanlan left New Orleans, accompanied by the mulatto child, Lavinia. For some time, perhaps several weeks, he has been in Green Township in this county, on a visit, and came into this city on Sunday before last, still holding the child in his possession. Five years ago, he brought the child here with him on a similar visit, remaining some time and bearing her off with him. She was then a free girl, freed by the act of her master in bringing her into a free state. This doctrine was sustained by Judge McLean, in the recent case of Jones vs. Van Zandt, admitted by all courts of Ohio in 1841, by the Supreme Court of Mississippi, Louisiana, and other slave states, in numerous cases, and is now a settled and well known doctrine of the Law. It is then clear that if Scanlan bore the child into slavery, after his visit here five years ago, he was guilty of the crime of kidnapping, punishable under the Ohio Statute, by confinement in the Penitentiary; and that if he is now endeavoring to effect her seizure for the same purpose, he is contemplating the commission of the same revolting crime. He may be aware of this, as he has frequently stated that the LAW was against him.

No abolitionist knew, so far as we are informed, of the existence of the child Lavinia, until the evening of Wednesday, the 25th inst. On that evening she was brought by a colored woman to the house of Mr. Reynolds. The statements of the child and woman were, that the child had been told by its mother, before leaving home, that when she got to Cincinnati, she would be free, and get away from Scanlan; that if she came back she should be punished, but if she escaped, her mother would send her a box of trinkets; that the child had remembered her mother's instructions, and after reaching Cheviot in this county, she had tried to effect her escape; but, to use the child's language, she "saw no one who looked kind,

or as if they would help her, and she was afraid;" that on Tuesday, on pretence of walking about with Scanlan's child, she had visited the houses of several negroes, among others of the woman with her, who promised to assist her; that she had waited her opportunity and escaped on Wednesday morning before daylight, to the woman, had been taken by her to the house of another colored woman to remain during the day, and now came to Mr. Reynolds for advice and protection. He did what any man with a heart would have done, when so appealed to—he did not drive the trembling and helpless child from his door.

She remained with him until Thursday evening, when a lady visiting there was interested by the remarkably intelligent countenance of the child, and after learning her history from Mrs. Reynolds, offered to take her to her own home. Mrs. R. consenting, the arrangement was made, and the child went home with the lady. This lady's husband was absent from home at the time, and knew nothing of the matter, until the child had been for some time under his roof.

We are accused in Mr. Scanlan's hand-bill headed "infamous" and placarded over the city on Saturday, of having broken a pledge given on the preceding evening to produce the child in the U. S. Court. No such pledge was ever given. The facts are these:

On Friday, Mr. Scanlan burst abruptly into the house of Mr. Edward Harwood, a citizen residing in the suburbs of the city of Cincinnati, in his abode, and commenced shouting for "Lavinia," but left in a few minutes, on the remonstrance of Mrs. Harwood. About five o'clock in the afternoon he returned to the house followed by several persons, who stationed themselves so as to prevent the escape of any person from the house.

After a good deal of conversation between Mr. Scanlan and Mr. Harwood and his family in which Mr. S. frequently expressed great love for the child, and declared that he did not wish to take her back unless she wished to go, Mr. Reynolds proposed; that if he would deposit in the hands of a respectable person a deed of emancipation for Lavinia, that Mr. Reynolds would use his influence to produce the child before a number of respectable persons chosen by both parties, and if the girl would go with him he might take her; if not, she should be presented with the deed of emancipation and remain in Cincinnati, unharassed by him. Mr. Reynolds, on being asked by Mr. Scanlan to that effect, said that he would give good security to bring up the child and give her a common-school education, and wages for any work she might do—the amount of wages to be determined by two distinguished men. Mr. Scanlan agreed to the proposal, and to meet Mr. Reynolds and others for the purpose of arranging the details, at 7 o'clock, Saturday morning, at the house of Mr. Henry Lewis, near the head of Main Street. Mr. Lewis knew nothing of this appointment. The house was in sight, and was pointed out to Mr. Scanlan at the time. He said, also, that he knew the house, for it had been shown him by the residence of an abolitionist.

The arrangement being made, Mr. Reynolds and Scanlan started together to go down into the city. They had proceeded about two squares, when they were met by four of Scanlan's friends, armed with sticks and clubs. The manner of these men was violent, and their curses incessant. One of them said he was a Kentucky officer, and after asking Mr. Reynolds his name, place of residence, &c., swore with horrible imprecations that he would have a shingle on it. They swore also that they would go and search Harwood's house for the girl, if Scanlan would go back. Scanlan said that he had made another agreement with Mr. Reynolds, but that if he could get the girl in any other way he would, and he felt sure she was at Harwood's. He then turned back with them to search the house of Edward Harwood by force. They concluded not to make the attempt, however, after looking at the house and its proprietor, and resorted to the stratagem of suing out an illegal search-warrant, which they could not prevail on the officer to serve. Failed in his designs, Scanlan now offered to renew the agreement with Mr. Reynolds. Mr. R., notwithstanding Scanlan's treachery, accepted the offer, and the parties separated to meet in the morning at seven, at the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Lewis. Mr. Lewis was present at this time. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Lewis were at the appointed place before, at and after the appointed time, but Scanlan never came. Their surprise at this second failure of Scanlan had scarcely subsided before Scanlan's bill headed "infamous" made its appearance. On Saturday, proposals to produce the child before the court were made to Scanlan, by Messrs. Reynolds and Chase, but they were rejected by Scanlan, after conferring with his counsel from Kentucky. He seemed to prefer a direct appeal to large meetings of the people from this and the other side of the river to assist him in chasing down the trembling fugitive girl.

It may be well for us here to state, that neither Cornelius Burnett, nor S. A. All-y, has had any part in this transaction from its beginning to its close.

In Mr. Scanlan's advertisement of the 27th ult., he says in the 4th paragraph, that he "has instructed his attorney to send the family away from his house and let no person know where they are; and if the girl is not found, to sell the family at a sacrifice," and that he has advised the removal of the husband "until his wife and children are sold and sent away from him."

In the second paragraph, he says that he "never intended to return with the family of Lavinia unless 'to make them free for their faithful services.'"

Had Mr. Scanlan earlier employed learned counsel from Kentucky, he might have saved himself from the blunder of the palpable contradictions of which this is a specimen.

Mr. Scanlan need not be solicitous about the future welfare of the child, "the mulatto child of his house-keeper," as he himself terms her. She is among kind friends and safe from his grasp, entreating no wish to see him again.

She heard his voice once calling for her and ran trembling and agitated to take refuge under the farthest corner of a trundle bed. In a few years, she will be what the daughter of a well-educated and talented Louisiana gentleman ought to be, not an ignorant slave, subject as her mother was, to brutal embraces, but a well-informed and moral woman. Her father, when informed of the facts, will not regret this, though effected by the protection of men he has been accused of kidnapping. For the conscientious discharge of our duty in this matter, we appeal to a common Creator, and leave Mr. Scanlan and those who to please him have hunted for her, and destroyed the property of some of our citizens, and thrown a free city of Ohio into tumult, to the slow but sure condemnation of public sentiment.

S. REYNOLDS,
J. H. COLEMAN,
EDWARD HARWOOD.

The above statement so far as I know the facts or am alluded to, is correct.

HENRY LEWIS.

The Van Zandt Case.
Judge McLean yesterday read the opinion of the Court granting the defendant a new trial, on the payment of costs. The defendant declined accepting the new trial on those terms. A motion in arrest of judgment had been also filed, and the two motions were argued and considered together; hence the refusal to accept the new trial on the payment of costs. In case of a new trial, the plaintiff might have leave to amend his declaration, and so out off another motion in arrest of judgment. For the conscientious discharge of our duty in this matter, we appeal to a common Creator, and leave Mr. Scanlan and those who to please him have hunted for her, and destroyed the property of some of our citizens, and thrown a free city of Ohio into tumult, to the slow but sure condemnation of public sentiment.

S. REYNOLDS,
J. H. COLEMAN,
EDWARD HARWOOD.

The above statement so far as I know the facts or am alluded to, is correct.

HENRY LEWIS.

Letters from Europe—No. 6.
My readers very well know that I have been a warm advocate for a protective Tariff, under the existing commercial relations of the world. So long as other nations, and especially England and France, adhered to the policy of shutting out by prohibitory duties, all such of our productions, as would otherwise come in competition with their own, I believed and still believe, that it was the duty of our government, not for the purpose of retaliation, but for self-protection, to exclude most foreign articles, of kinds which we can produce in sufficient quantity at home.

But now I find to my great delight, that the spirit of universal brotherhood, leading to the most perfectly free interchange of commodities, has sprung up in this nation; one of the most

Letters from Europe—No. 5.

The World's Anti-Slavery Convention commenced its sessions on the 13th inst. in Freeman's Hall. At one end of the Hall hangs a very large painting of the former Convention, containing likenesses of all the members. The venerable Clarkson is represented standing, addressing the Convention. It is a very beautiful painting, but it is doubtful whether it was the best method of spending the money which it cost.

Thomas Clarkson was to have presided over the deliberations of the present Convention; but a severe attack of the malady with which he has been long afflicted, has deprived us of his company, or even of the pleasure of seeing that aged veteran in the cause of humanity, benevolence and love. When it became certain that Thomas Clarkson could not attend, and dear friend William Allen, one of the most distinguished philanthropists of the age, and a minister in the Society of Friends, was selected for the President of the Convention; and notwithstanding, he too is far advanced in life, and in feeble health, yet his great interest in the cause of bleeding humanity, induced him to accept the appointment; but also, he too had an attack of illness, which has also deprived us of the pleasure of his company; in consequence whereof, the chair is filled by Samuel Gurney, another dearly beloved member of the Society of Friends, one whose name will go down to posterity, as a christian philanthropist; who never thought himself too good to do good.

There are a large number of delegates in attendance. I should judge that one third of them are members of the Society of Friends; and of the women who attend as visitors, full three fourths of them are Friends.

On taking my seat in this Convention, the breathing of gratitude of my soul went up to God, that I had been privileged once more before I die, to be in a land where Quakerism does not stand between him that wears it and his duty; but on the contrary, where those who wear the Quaker garb, being animated by the genuine spirit of Quakerism, are prompted to delight in promoting those measures, which are calculated to relieve the wants and the woes of suffering humanity.

I rejoiced, in being privileged to unite the aspirations of my soul with theirs for the blessing of God, upon the labors of a World's Anti-Slavery Convention. And when the venerable President of the Convention in the chair, proposed, that agreeably to the custom of the former Convention, we should spend a season at the opening of each session in devotional silence, and all bowed their heads in reverential adoration of that gracious being, who had put it into our hearts to come together, for the promotion of the present and future happiness of our fellow creatures.

I felt that the Angels above, were looking down with complacency and delight, and repeating that heavenly anthem, "Glory to God in the highest, On earth peace, and good will to men." As the doings of the Convention will be published at length in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, which will be forwarded to you, I omit stating the proceedings in these communications. The Anti-Slavery Convention is to close on 3d day the 20th inst.

On 4th day the 21st the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society will hold a great public meeting in Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Morpeth in the chair. On 5th day, the 22d, a general Peace Convention will commence its sittings, and continue for three days. The Executive Committee, has conferred upon me the honor of appointing me a delegate to the same. On the evening of the 21st, the National Temperance Society is to hold a great meeting; G. W. Alexander of the Society of Friends, in the chair. This meeting has been gotten up for the express purpose, of giving the American Delegates now in London, an opportunity to give a united American testimony, in favor of teetotalism; consequently we are all invited to address the meeting. I learn by the general printed Epistle of the London Yearly Meeting of Friends, and also by verbal information that the epistles from the various Yearly Meetings in America, this year, were most excellent on the subject of Abolition; showing that Friends in our country are really now, whatever they may have been heretofore, entitled to be classed among the best friends of the cause. Indeed, I do most truly rejoice that such is the case, and if my information be correct, I suppose the Anti-Slavery Yearly meeting of Friends in Indiana, will immediately return, and reunite with those from whom it separated, and that all the members of all the Yearly Meetings in America, will henceforth be found shoulder to shoulder, like the Friends in England, in the front ranks of the Abolition host. What a glorious spectacle this will be. For it is indeed most good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity. I would here take leave to suggest to the several meetings for sufferings, that they now publish the Anti-Slavery Epistle from the meeting for sufferings in London, which they in America suppressing, by locking it up in the Yearly Meeting Chests, in 1844. Since they have now become "alive to the cause" they certainly will rejoice in putting forth a document, so eminently calculated to stir up the lukewarm; to unite with their fellow countrymen in active and persevering labors, for the abolition of slavery. I hope also, that Indiana Yearly Meeting will appoint Charles Osborn, Daniel Puckett, and Benjamin Stanton, a committee to prepare an Epistle to be printed and distributed among Friends throughout the whole country, urging them to increased activity and zeal, in this holy cause. Believing that I cannot conclude my letter with a more important suggestion than this, I remain truly and affectionately, my dear readers, your friend and fellow laborer,

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

London 6 mo., 15th, 1843.

Letters from Europe—No. 6.
My readers very well know that I have been a warm advocate for a protective Tariff, under the existing commercial relations of the world. So long as other nations, and especially England and France, adhered to the policy of shutting out by prohibitory duties, all such of our productions, as would otherwise come in competition with their own, I believed and still believe, that it was the duty of our government, not for the purpose of retaliation, but for self-protection, to exclude most foreign articles, of kinds which we can produce in sufficient quantity at home.

But now I find to my great delight, that the spirit of universal brotherhood, leading to the most perfectly free interchange of commodities, has sprung up in this nation; one of the most

prominent and most glorious fruits, of the universal adoption of Anti-Slavery principles, resulting from the fact of the abolition of slavery in the colonial possessions of the British government; and I do most sincerely hope, that, notwithstanding we are behind them in the Anti-Slavery cause, we may not be behind them in the cause of FREE TRADE.

Yesterday, we had in Convention, a question of free trade, as connected with the anti-slavery question, which occupied the Convention the whole day. I was truly surprised to find, that a very large majority of the Convention was on the side of free trade; their speeches appeared to me perfectly unanswerable, while the speeches made on the other side, contained in themselves their own refutation. I am satisfied that the days of aristocratic monopoly, by means of governmental regulations, are numbered; and that the great anti-slavery principle, of freedom from all such monopolies, and of perfect liberty to employ ourselves, in such labors as may be most beneficial to ourselves, under a system of the freest possible interchange with all the world, must inevitably soon come to be regarded and adopted, as the true policy for promoting human improvement and human happiness.

In view of the present state of this question in this country, and the certainty that the advocates of free and unrestricted commercial intercourse with the whole world, will very soon have the ascendancy in the government; and it being truly in itself an anti-slavery doctrine, one which of necessity grows out of the doctrine of rather in part and parcel of the doctrine of universal brotherhood, it appears to me that all anti-slavery men in our country, may unite upon this point of national policy, and make it second only to human liberty, a prominent portion of the creed of the Liberty party. What says brother Bailey?

In haste most respectfully,
ARNOLD BUFFUM.

London, 6 month 17, 1843.

I have always had one opinion on the subject. Every man should be left at perfect liberty to buy and sell in what market he chooses.

Ed. Phil.

Items.
The house on Fifth Street which was attacked by the mob, was not the residence of Mr. Burnett, nor did he own any property there. It is rented by his son-in-law, until lately a hard working mechanic, and now sole proprietor of the confectionary kept there.

Mr. Burnett is a naturalized citizen, and so far from denouncing the institutions of this country, is a devoted champion of them.

The market house meeting was got up, we suppose by "southern gentlemen," but could find no one willing to act as chairman. Dr. Allen is published in the proceedings as chairman, but he peremptorily declined the nomination and did not serve. And the meeting was quite as bad off for speakers—the many who were called upon, on the supposition that they sympathized with the objects of the meeting, declining to appear.

Finally, the citizens generally speak in terms of the severest reprobation of the whole of the riotous proceedings, and seem to cherish a due contempt for the insignificant individual who was blown into a transient notoriety.

See the call of our correspondent to day for a DAILY LIBERTY PAPER. If I can be assured of such patronage as will sustain it for at least one year, I will start one. Now let us hear from you. No talk, but all action. We want every person, who is willing to sustain the undertaking in any way, whether in town or country, to report himself forthwith, and say what he will do. No time to lose.

For the Philanthropist.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LIBERTY CONVENTION OF HAMILTON CO.

On the first of August, 1843, the largest Liberty Convention ever held in Hamilton county, assembled at Mt. Pleasant.

The Convention was organized by electing WILLIAM H. BRISBANE, President, AMOS MOORE of Cincinnati, E. R. GLENN of Sycamore, Vice Presidents, and MANLY CHAPIN, of Cincinnati, and H. H. GILMORE, of Millcreek, Secretaries. The proceedings opened with prayer.

On motion it was Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare and bring before the Convention the business of the day.

Messrs. G. Bailey, John Matson, S. P. Chase, E. Harrington and Amos Moore, were selected as this committee.

After the committee had retired, the Convention was addressed by F. BALL, Esq., who in a clear and forcible manner, gave a statement of the Scanlan mob proceedings of the previous evening.

After Mr. Ball had concluded his statement, SAMUEL LEWIS Esq., at the call of the Convention took the stand, and in a very eloquent and spirited speech, enforced the duty of the christian community, to take part in the political affairs of the country, and to exert themselves to secure the blessings of liberty for all, and to make free labor respected as it should be.

The Chairman being called on, then addressed the Convention, in a forcible manner, showing that the movement of the Liberty party was designed to promote the best interests of the people of all sections, whether north or south.

The business committee now came in and reported, after which the Convention took a recess till 1 past 2 P. M.

Upon assembling in the afternoon, the resolutions reported by the committee, except the last were taken up for consideration, and discussed by Messrs. Harrington, Lewis, Morris and Chase, and adopted. The two last resolutions were then also adopted.

The committee reported a ticket to be supported by the independent voters of the county at the ensuing October election, which was adopted.

On motion it was Resolved, That a Liberty county committee be appointed, with power to add to their number as they shall see fit, for the purpose of carrying forward the Liberty movement in Hamilton county, and that said committee be authorized to call conventions, supply omissions and vacancies in the ticket, and generally, to use all appropriate and honorable means to secure the speedy triumph of our cause.

Henry Lewis, E. R. Glenn, William Birney, and E. Harrington were selected to compose this committee.

On motion it was also Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the active, zealous and persevering support of the ticket of this Convention, to every lover of Liberty and hater of Despotism in Hamilton county. The resolutions reported by the committee and adopted by the convention were as follows:

[Omitted this week for want of room, except the last two.]

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly recommend to the National Liberty Convention, the nomination for the Presidency of WILLIAM JAY, of New York, whose well known views, extensive information, and practical statesmanship will command the respect of all parties; and confidence of the whole people; while his devotion to the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and his services in the cause of Liberty, will ensure to him the support of every consistent opposer of Slavery.

Resolved, That we admire and honor the self-sacrificing philanthropy, elevated moral character, and the inflexible firmness of JAMES G. BURNETT. And we commend the example of Thos. MORRIS, throughout whose whole course, private & public, has been manifested inflexible adherence, to the cause of Liberty, & who proposed to sacrifice party favor and high political destination rather than violate his principles, or conceal his opposition to Slavery, to the imitation of all professed Democrats.

The nominations are as follows:
For Congress.
SAMUEL LEWIS, of Green Township.

For State Senate.
THOMAS MORRIS, of Cincinnati.

For Representatives.
AMOS CLEVELAND, of Springfield,
AMOS MOORE, of Cincinnati.

For Commissioner.
ISAAC CONKLIN, of Sycamore.

The unanimity which marked the proceedings of the Convention, the large number, principally from the townships in attendance, the presence of some of the most honored citizens of the county, among whom was the venerable Judge MARSHALL, of Miami, furnished matter of high gratification to every lover of Liberty, and gave a cheering indication of the progress and approaching triumph of our cause.

WM. H. BRISBANE, Pres.
MANLY CHAPIN, Sec.
H. H. GILMORE, Sec.

For the Philanthropist.
LIBERTY MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, delegates to the Liberty Convention assembled at the M. E. Church in Johnstown, Licking county Ohio, on Thursday the 13th of July 1843, and were called to order by G. W. Ellis, on whose motion William King, of Utica, was elected Chairman, and Lyman Rose, of St. Albans, Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of one from each township represented in the convention, to report the names of suitable persons, for the candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing October election in this county. The Committee consisted of L. W. Knowlton, of Utica; Milton Moore, of Newark; G. W. Ellis, of Granville; R. Everett, of Hartford; Mahlon Holden, of St. Albans; Stephen Barstow, of Liberty; Thomas Munsell, of Harrison; Edwin Rummels, of McKean; Dr. E. Wheaton, of Burlington.

In the absence of the committee, the Convention was addressed by several speakers. The committee on nominations reported through their Chairman, L. W. Knowlton, the following list.

For Representatives.
Samuel Vance, of Union.
James Moore, of Washington.

Treasurer.
Curtis Howe, of Granville.

Commissioner.
Isaac Hull, of Bellingreen.

Coroner.
James Waynecoop, of Hartford.

Director of the Poor House.
John Gaffield, of St. Albans.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the merits of the different candidates freely discussed by members of the convention; after which on motion, they were unanimously nominated as candidates for the various offices as reported by the committee.

On motion of G. W. Ellis, it was resolved that the Central Committee of the Liberty Party in Licking county, are hereby authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in the foregoing list of nominations.

On motion, Resolved, That the Editors of newspapers of this county and of the Philanthropist, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and also a list of the candidates until after the election.

The Rev. Mr. Strutz of Mt. Vernon, being present, was earnestly called by the Convention to address them on the moral duty of voting; to which he responded in an able and very interesting speech; after which on motion, the convention adjourned without day.

WM. KING, Chairman.
LYMAN ROSE, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist.
A Free Daily Paper in Cincinnati.

Dr. BAILEY: Let me appeal to Liberty and Anti-Slavery men to establish a daily anti-slavery paper in this city, without another week's delay, we must have it.

In looking over most of your city papers since the Scanlan mobs began, I see no evidence that any one inclines to do justice to the anti-slavery men, or even to allow the real merits of the cause to come before the public. All I agree that mobs should be put down, but it is generally taken for granted that a great wrong has been done by anti-slavery men, only a shade less to be regretted than a mob.

I am tired of listening to the mawkish speeches and writings of those who denounce mobs, but lay all the blame upon a few law-abiding citizens. We have contributed our money and our labor to erect and sustain the noble institutions of the city, and we are now by large patronage, sustaining a press that attacks us even in its professed vindications of us; its best-learned is "damning us with faint applause."

We are most of us poor, times are hard, money scarce, &c. &c., all stereotyped complaints, and yet representing real hard times; and all this must no longer excuse us—we act against slavery, against principalities and powers, and gross wickedness in high places; our record moral standards are counting to this extent: our case is coming before the public eye, and even the light we have is being darkened. I thought I could do no more—may at 5 per cent, and pork promising to be lower than ever, is poor encouragement for a farmer. But I must cut off some of my other expenses, that I reduce me to a meal a day, and parching my old clothes another year, and increase my labor; and here I offer you twenty-five dollars towards a daily paper six months, and the like sum for the next six months, making \$500 per year; come on friends, a hundred of you—some of you can give more than I do, don't less, but do in the name of all that is sacred, give something, and let that something be enough! Don't get cold but while you read conclude and act at once. And you, Mr. Editor, go to work, loose not a day! Let God and Liberty be our word. We brought none of our money into the world and can carry nothing out, but our works will follow us—hasten, ye sons of Liberty—haste and work, and lay up your treasure where moth and rust cannot corrupt. Show your faith by your works! JAMES.

Turn out! Turn out!!
The Liberty voters of the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Adams, Highland and Fayette, are invited to meet in convention at Greenfield, on the 10th of August inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to hear some addresses about Liberty, and to recommend a ticket to be voted for at

ensuing election for district and county offices. A house can readily be procured, and all are therefore invited, assured of meeting a cordial reception.

A NUMBER OF LIBERTY MEN.
Highland County, 4th August, 1843.

For the Philanthropist.
DEAR FRIEND G. BAILEY:

I notice in the publication of a letter of mine which appears in the Philanthropist of the 2nd inst., where allusion was made to William Penn as a distinguished Minister among Friends; that had made it read "a distinguished Master." I write an illegible hand, the error is attributable to my own carelessness, but I wish it corrected. I call no man master, and I dislike to appear as giving titles to men which belong only to God and Christ our Saviour—Thine for the truth.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

It appears that the arrangement made for a series of

Comstock's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label and the fair smile of Comstock & Co.
For sale in Cincinnati by our only Agents,
SAFORD & PARK.
No. 15 Fourth street, between Mai and Sycamore.